

Remember the Printer.
We wish those of our subscribers in arrears to us for one or more years, to make their arrangements to settle with the Printer when they come to pay their Taxes. We have been running in debt largely the past year for Paper, Ink, &c., and this must be made up this winter either by hook or by crook. If by crook, the Sheriff will have to make the money.

The South Getting Ready to Leave the Union--What is to be Done?

The intelligence we print from South Carolina and the Cotton States will be read with interest. The oft repeated threats of secession, in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election to the Presidency, began to assume a definite shape. Declaration has given place to decision, and the issue is about to be forced upon the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, as to whether the laws of the land will be nullified or not. In Charleston harbor a bark belonging to the Cushings, of Boston, had hoisted the Palmetto flag, and saluted it with fifteen guns. In New Orleans an effort was being made to organize a company of minute men. A company of volunteers in Virginia had tendered their services to South Carolina, in the event of secession. The Legislature of South Carolina had determined on immediate secession, and rejected propositions of co-operation with other States, which were made. A Convention will be held in December, and secession appears inevitable. The Federal office-holders in Charleston had tendered their resignations. It was intimated that President Buchanan had assured the South that, while he would not resist secession, he would prevent nullification. This appears to be a mere newspaper rumor, for which there can be no foundation. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, had sent a special message to the Legislature, recommending a course of retaliatory legislation against "unfriendly" States in the North, in response to the action of those States on the fugitive-slave law question.

What then is to be done? Is it possible that the American Government possesses no power to protect itself? Are our laws to be violated and defied with impunity? If this theory is to prevail, there is, of course, an end to free institutions on these shores. Mr. Buchanan will throw up his hands and announce his incapacity to protect the American Government. Treason will thus be made respectable and triumphant. General Jackson construed the Constitution in his own way, and the people supported him. It is true, he asked Congress to confer upon him plenary power to punish all disobedience to the laws of the United States; but what would Gen. Jackson have done if Congress had refused to give him such power? Would he not have assumed it? In other words, he would not have made the law, and have thrown himself upon his countrymen? If the fearful idea shall once prevail that any State of this Union, upon whatever pretext, may secede and refuse to obey the laws, and there is no power on the part of the Executive to preserve the national compact, where are we to land? Talk as you may of the despotism of conferring upon the President the right to insist upon obedience to the laws, yet it is not better that he should have supreme power to do all than that he should be helpless, and that all our civil rights should be destroyed?

It is a singular comment upon the threats of the fire-breathers to leave the Union, on account of the election of Mr. Lincoln, that the very people who they expected to assist them have thrown an immense vote in favor of JOHN BELL—the same JOHN BELL who has been denounced by Mr. YANCEY and others as an Abolitionist almost as extreme as Lincoln himself. It is very people who accuse Mr. LINCOLN of being identified with Mr. SEWARD and his doctrines, turn about and support Mr. BELL for the Presidency, who is charged by them with being in sympathy with Mr. LINCOLN on certain important questions. It looks now as if Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, and Louisiana had all pronounced in favor of BELL—Even in Alabama, where Mr. YANCEY and his doctrines were supposed to be supreme, the Douglas element has been powerful, conquering Mobile and other important points, and it is absurd to say that the Douglas and Bell men of the South sympathize with their revilers. We know that the common cant of the day was to the effect that if Lincoln was elected all parties in the South would unite to resist his inauguration, and to punish the Northern people for electing him. But is it not a reasonable and common-sense view that they would not be likely to unite in resisting the constitutional election of a President with men who had been constantly and daily traducing and laughing at them? There is as much bitterness against the Bell men, on the part of the Breckinridge men in the South, as there is against the friends of Douglas and Lincoln in the North.

When Mr. JEFFERSON, after the exciting contest of 1800, was about to concede to the Administration of the Government, and when, as now, grave fears were entertained for the perpetuity of the Union, he summed up, in his inaugural address, as among essential principles of our free institutions, "the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lapped by the sword of revolution, where peaceable remedies are unprovided; and absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority—the vital principle of Republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism."

Thus spoke the founder of Democracy in 1800! Let us see now whether James Buchanan will follow in the footsteps of THOMAS JEFFERSON, and acquiesce in the decisions of the majority, or whether he will permit that the Union shall be broken up, because a minority has been overcome at the polls by a majority. He has in his Cabinet two disunion members, Messrs. Cobb and Thompson, who are working day and night to destroy that Union and Constitution which he has sworn to support and uphold against all enemies within and abroad. Will he remove them from office, or will he countenance their movements, and become a perjurer to his God and his country? The disunionists in South Carolina, if they want to do anything at all, see the necessity of striking a blow immediately, for they know too well that if they should wait till the fourth of March next, the disunion fire will have ceased to burn, as the second sober thought will have shown to the conservative people of the South the great folly they will commit by leaving this great and powerful Union to become the victims of small, insignificant States, at any time the prey of any foreign Government.

Jollification at Akron.

The Wide-Awakes hereabouts, and citizens generally, are invited to participate with their Republican brethren of Akron, in celebrating the election of "Old Abe," and through him, the triumph of correct principles.

ON FRIDAY EVENING

next, Nov. 16. The round trip can be made for 50 cts. The train leaves Millersburg at 12 o'clock 40 minutes, returning the same evening.

Election Returns.

The precise majorities in the different States are not known. As soon as the grand result was proclaimed nobody cared to look after the minor details.

In Ohio Lincoln's majority is over 40,000. In Pennsylvania it is 80,000. In New York over 50,000. In Indiana over 25,000. In Illinois over 20,000. In Wisconsin over 15,000. In Massachusetts over 50,000. In Connecticut, 12,000. And in all the New England States Lincoln's majority is so large that it is thought by some that the opposition will deny that there was any election at all. Lincoln gets all the Free States East of the Rocky Mountains, except New Jersey, which divided her vote between the three opposition candidates. Oregon it is thought will cast her vote for Lincoln, and California for Douglas.

BRECKINRIDGE will probably get Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas, in all 87 Electoral votes. BELL gets Kentucky and Tennessee, 21 votes. DOUGLAS gets Missouri and 3 votes in New Jersey. In all 9 votes.

The Tuscarawas and Wooster Conference of the E. O. Synod of the Ev. Luth. Church, met in Millersburg, last week, and continued their meeting until Sunday evening. The ceremony of Ordination took place in the forenoon of Sunday. Rev. G. F. STILLING of N. Philadelphia, preached an able, pointed and practical discourse, from the 5th and 6th verses of the 12th Psalm, sketching in a masterly way, the duties, trials and pleasures of a ministerial life. The liturgical services were well conducted by Rev. J. B. BALZLY, of Wooster, after which, by laying on of hands, the Rev. Mr. KNEVEL, heretofore empowered only for a year at a time, was elevated to the rank of an ordained Minister.

The Lutheran Church grants her licentiate all ministerial privileges, but empowers them only for definite periods, while her ordained Ministers are not thus upon trial.

The Republicans had a bit of a jollification in Millersburg, on Monday evening last, over the result of the recent elections.

A number of Douglas Democrats, forgetting that it was their funeral, and not their spree, got a little tight, and seduced a few Republicans into getting tight with them. An Arabian Spout Dutchman, stood on the corner during the evening, hurrahing "for de Dougal-las." A countryman of his, whose face looked like a green bolton sausage, with the sausage pulled out, stood, or rather leaned, by his side, exclaiming every few minutes, "I is a democrat, hurrah, hurrah, beer beer."

Taken all in all, it was a considerable of a drunk on the occasion.

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Mr. DOUGLAS was egged at Montgomery, Alabama, on the Thursday before the Presidential election. If the throwing of rotten eggs at a public speaker is ever right, it was so in this instance, for no man has done more to foster this spirit in the Southern people than Mr. Douglas himself.

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In 79 counties in this State the vote stands: Lincoln's majorities 55,509; Douglas's majorities 10,948; Net Republican majorities 44,561; Republican gains since October election 19,605; Democratic gains since October 482; Net Republican gains in 79 counties 10,123.

The 9 counties to hear from gave, in October, 3 Republican majority; supposing them to vote as here, Lincoln's majority in Ohio must be 44,564, against 25,278 in October for Murray Attorney General. The total vote in Ohio will be 425,000; an increase over October of over 12,000. Bell's vote will be about 10,000, and Breckinridge's about the same.

As the returns of the election in the Southern States are footed up, it becomes more and more apparent that the friends of BRECKINRIDGE, who include all the Disunionists, and many who are not Disunionists, are in an immense minority in the South. It is evident that only in a few States will his friends have an actual majority of the votes polled. In several States his electoral tickets have succeeded by the popular vote, and not by a clear preponderance of the popular vote. It is now evident that in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, and Tennessee, the united strength of Bell and Douglas greatly exceeded that of Breckinridge, and in Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina, the former, doubtless, nearly equalled the latter—so that, after all, the only decided stronghold of the Disunion candidate is the Palmetto State. Virtually, therefore, the people of the South have not suffered the Charleston and Baltimore secessions to pass unrebuked, and notwithstanding the frequent violent appeals which have been made to their prejudices and passions, they have made a firm stand against the ultra sectional theories of those who sought to lure them to ruin, and to break up the Confederacy.

At the election in Maryland the question of casting the negro population of that State was submitted to the people. The Baltimore American thus notices the result: "In all the counties in Maryland from which we have received returns in which the act for the enfranchisement of free negroes was submitted to the people, the voters have emphatically and signally denounced that unjust and unchristian law. The question has been met and decided without any reference to party politics, and the law is defeated by majorities amounting almost to unanimity. The result is greatly creditable to the counties in which the vote was taken, and honorable to the State at large."

The News.

We have later news from Europe by the Rotterdam of Faber Point, and the Europa off Cape Race. Queen Victoria, having completed her continental journey, had returned to Windsor Castle. Her Majesty was in good health. There was much rejoicing in Liverpool when the Europa left, consequent upon the presentation of a splendid free library to the city by William Brown, one of the most munificent citizens of Liverpool. The Pope's nuncio had left Rome, and it was thought that his Holiness would follow. The annexation of Sicily and Naples to Sardinia was about to be completed. Garibaldi is to surrender the dictatorship, and will receive from King Victor Emmanuel the position of commander-in-chief of the land and sea forces of the United Kingdom. A large body of Piedmontese troops had entered Naples. The departure of the Russian Embassy from Turin is announced. Breadstuffs are steady and provisions quiet. The cotton market closed quiet, but steady. The closing quotations for consols are 92 1/2 @ 93.

For the Republican.

Mr. CASKEY—Permit me again to occupy a short space in your paper, and for the last time, so far as ESTILL is the subject. His trying to screen himself in his last issue by saying that he has convinced me that his late messiness is so deeply rooted in the very nature of the animal, that a reformation is impossible. His dodge behind his friend JOHN VAN LEAN—a man as destitute of courage as he is of any other manly principle—is truly laughable. This VAN LEAN never stroked my head. True, he tried the thing on, but most signally failed. At the same time I saw a man with the use of one arm make him show the white feather. Now, ESTILL, suppose you try to contract with your valiant friend JOHN, to do what you have not the will nor ability to do yourself, but my opinion is, that the wools heads in your party can't raise money enough to get into any such scrape. ESTILL when about to take your leave of me you should not have intimidated me as it is cruel and unparly. JOHN VAN LEAN and ESTILL, or ESTILL and JOHN VAN LEAN, "birds of a feather," "rascals men," like Fallstaff, and both very nice men in the same sense that Fallstaff was a nice man.

Call over, by all means ESTILL, and see how very easy you can contract with your friend VAN LEAN. Call on me on your way to see how badly you have me frightened, or is it only a dirty trick of yours to screen your cowardly carcass behind that of another?

I am now through with ESTILL, as the game does not pay for the ammunition. His last satisfies me that he is a sneak, and too contemptible to notice. He has my pity, but I can do no more than pass him over to his friend VAN LEAN.

JAS. L. DRAKE.

Secession Movements.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 9. The telegraph lines are down south of Augusta and we have nothing in consequence from Millersburg.

Meetings are being held all over Georgia for forming Minute Men corps. A meeting has been called for Augusta to-morrow night. It will be managed by the most talented and conservative citizens, and decisive measures for the secession of Georgia will be adopted.

A Northern man named Thayer, a homeopathic doctor, and a former resident, recently returned, was charged with uttering abolition sentiments. Thursday night he was ordered to leave the city. Refusing, Spout Dutchman, stood on the corner during the evening, hurrahing "for de Dougal-las." A countryman of his, whose face looked like a green bolton sausage, with the sausage pulled out, stood, or rather leaned, by his side, exclaiming every few minutes, "I is a democrat, hurrah, hurrah, beer beer."

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How the News was Received at Springfield Ill.

A special correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat has described how the news of the election was received at Springfield, Ill., on Tuesday evening. Mr. Lincoln's hour at the Capitol was from an early hour crowded with interested waiters for the news. At last the inconvenience from the crowd became so great that some suggested that he should request them to withdraw. Mr. Lincoln said he never did such a thing in his life, and that he was not going to commence them. He appeared calm and collected as ever; but there was a nervous twitch in his countenance when the telegraph messenger entered, which indicated an anxiety that no effort could repress. About nine o'clock Mr. Lincoln and a few friends went by invitation of the Superintendent to the telegraph office. The first returns were from some of the counties of Illinois, from Indiana and Wisconsin. At ten o'clock some impatience was expressed for news from New York. From distant localities in Missouri, and from St. Louis news came, all of which gave satisfaction. Then came the astounding from Wheeling, and the surprises from Baltimore and Wilmington. As each dispatch came it was read and sent to the State House, where it was received with the greatest enthusiasm. Next Philadelphia was heard from, and the unexpected news of the immense majority in Pennsylvania. At midnight the ungratified impatience to hear from New York was suspended by an adjournment to a hall on the other side of the street where the Republican ladies of Springfield had a collation. While this entertainment was in progress a dispatch arrived at the telegraph office from Simon Draper, announcing that the city of New York complete gave the Unionists only 27,000. It was carried to Mr. Lincoln, and a duplicate sent to the State House. It is utterly impossible to describe the scene which ensued. As Mr. Lincoln read it, ladies and gentlemen closed in and overwhelmed him with congratulations.

At the State House the scene was five times as bad. Men pushed each other, threw up their hats—hurrahed—cheered for Lincoln—cheered for Trumbull—cheered for New York—cheered for everybody—and some actually laid down on the carpeted floor, and rolled over and over. It was some time before order could be restored to read the dispatch from Draper a second time. "New York 50,000 for Lincoln!" And another scene. The applause was tremendous. The Illinois State House never before heard such a noise, and probably never will again. It is beyond description, and as this was the culminating point of doubt, groups commenced to leave—not to go to bed, but to let the town know the result. And Springfield went off like one cannon report, with shouting from houses, shouting from stores, shouting from headquarters, and shouting everywhere. Parties running through the streets singing "Ain't I glad I've joined the Republicans?" till they were too hoarse to speak. The news was a complete squelcher for the Douglasites. They closed their headquarters and sneaked away—some to their homes, and others to bar rooms, where the night was spent in carousing. Mr. Lincoln and his few friends returned to the telegraph office, and in a few moments examined further New York returns, which confirmed the private dispatch, and made everything sure by a large majority.

All night there was a howling for Lincoln—cheers for "Old Abe" kept up, and towards morning some of the boys procured a canon, and fired several rounds.

Will Mr. Lincoln Issue a Manifesto.

There is no disguising the fact that many Republicans have feared that the bustling South would draw from Mr. Lincoln some manifesto, or some intimation of his intended course, before the constitutional day for his inaugural.

No one who has seen Mr. Lincoln and talked with him, has such fear. Mr. L. knows what is due to the dignity of his position and to his own self-respect, and the last sensation he will ever experience will be fear.

A telegraph letter to the New York Tribune says:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 8, 1860. Mr. Lincoln is still continually visited by crowds of well-wishers; not only from his own party, but also from what was recently the Democratic and Bell Everett parties.

There are many inquiries from abroad as to whether Mr. Lincoln will make any speech or write any letter defining his views, but up to this he has certainly entertained no idea of writing or speaking up in case of a popular demonstration, making a brief address, but it will be without preparation, and wholly informal. The only letters he writes are of a private nature, and there are plenty of these required.

The telegraph letter to the New York Times says:

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 8. Mr. Lincoln is continually receiving applications from Southerners for office, and every train brings politicians. Mr. Lincoln receives his friends at the Executive rooms, but visitors must tell short stories. Mr. Lincoln appears to take more interest in the State returns than to his own success.

Supposing They Should Secede.

The Democratic paper are rejoicing that the next Congress will be anti-Administration in both branches, and at the same time assert that South Carolina, Alabama, &c., are going straight out of the Union. The Albany Journal enquires: "Assuming it all to be veritable and genuine, what then? With South Carolina and Alabama in the Union, the Democrats have a majority in both Houses of Congress. With South Carolina and Alabama out of the Union, the Republicans would have a majority in both Houses. 'Secession,' instead of preventing Republican control of the Government, would put its Legislative as well as its Executive Departments into their hands!"

Population of Michigan.

The census just taken in Michigan gives a total population of 749,969. In 1850 it was 397,654. Increase in ten years 352,315. The increase since the State census of 1854 has been 240,505.

A child of J. H. Heath, of Washington, District of Columbia, was baptized last week in water, which was taken from the river Jordan, carried to Jerusalem, consecrated upon the Holy Sepulcher, and then brought across the Atlantic.

A Stump Sermon.

Henry Ward Beecher made a "stump speech" in his church on Sunday evening before election. There was an immense concourse of people at the Plymouth Church. The text was, "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's," &c.—Mr. Beecher said that the "Herodians and Pharisees, concealing their bitter animosities, came together, and by mean arts tempted Christ by insidious questions of respect. It was not the first time that the devil's two sides came together and found they had not got what they meant to catch, and it would not be the last." After noticing the progress of events since 1850, and dealing severely with bribery and corruption, he spoke of the present canvass as follows:

"He thought in God's good providence they were brought to the eve of a struggle that could not be turned aside or defeated. He knew there were many men alarmed, but neither intimidation nor any bribes could stop this victory of God Almighty now. He thought they had come to time at last, and that the silent forces of a million of votes on Tuesday would bring back this nation by legitimate roads and by measures unforced, and normal and right, to the foundations from which they had slid by the terrible pressure of Slavery for years and years past. What would be the result? God did not reveal his counsels to anybody. He would tell them what would happen. Nothing! [Laughter.] They might depend upon one thing—that all the barking would be before voting, but no biting afterward.

If there was one thing certain, it was that coward and essential injustice to go together. There would be no reaction against virtue, truth, justice and righteousness that could avail for one single hour; so that if any man had made up his mind to emigrate and convert his money into jewels, as being the most portable, he advised him to wait a week longer. Oh, why don't some of these men, said Mr. B., go home and get into their cradles, and get their grandmothers to sing them to sleep? [Renewed Laughter.] It was natural for a baby to be afraid of wolves and wild stories, but for a full grown man, a free citizen, to be afraid of these things, was too contemptible. He wanted his congregation to be men or nothing, he did not want them to stand between, to get the kicks of both sides, and the thanks of neither. These men who were middlemen had all the light in their middle, and they were detestable. He did not believe that any member of his congregation was a middle man, for he believed that they would all shoot their votes as the rifle shot his ball, only death would not follow. He gloried that he lived in this era, and was thankful that he was permitted to labor for the down-trodden and the oppressed. He counselled his hearers to go to work earnestly courageously in sympathy with God and in charity with men, and when the curtain would fall upon one bad drama, and rise upon another sun glowing with new life and hope.

As reported, the meeting lacked the finishing touch. Beecher should have proposed three cheers, giving the count from the pulpit—one—two—three—three—three—for "honest old Abe," and then moved an adjournment to the polls.

Glorious Little Delaware.

The fact that Abraham Lincoln runs second best in the Slave State of Delaware, the Tribune says it is not the least significant among many significant and suggestive facts of the glorious political campaign through which we have just passed. The Wilmington State Journal and Statesman, which is exceedingly jubilant over the result, contains returns which are nearly complete, and which foot up for Breckinridge 6,147; Lincoln 3,751; Bell 3,272, and Douglas 992. Geo. P. Fisher, who sympathizes with the Republicans in all their leading ideas—the non-Extension of Slavery, Free Homesteads, Protection to American Industry, &c., is elected to Congress.

Mr. Fisher was Chief Clerk for Hon. J. M. Clayton when he was Secretary of State under Gen. Taylor—Leader.

Lincoln Vote in Kentucky.

In some of the River Counties of Kentucky, Lincoln gave Breckinridge a good run, under the circumstances. The official vote of Campbell county, stands Bell 554, Douglas 960, Breckinridge 520, Lincoln 310. Of Kenton county, 1,327, Douglas 1,312, Breckinridge 650, Lincoln 267. The city of Newport, Ky., gave Lincoln 268 votes.

The Republicans of Newport had a grand jollification over the election of Lincoln Thursday evening. Turner's Hall was crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Speeches were made by Charles Hendly one of the Republican Electors, Dr. Temple of Covington, and F. Reynolds, in German. Enconiums were passed upon the character and political career of Hon. Cassius M. Clay, and the unanimous vote of the meeting was given for his appointment as Secretary of War—Leader.

Veterans at the Polls.

Dr. Lyman Beecher, who cast his first vote for Washington, was taken to the polls on Tuesday by his son, that he might cast his probably last Presidential vote for Lincoln. As the venerable man, with silver locks, entered the room the crowd parted right and left, and silently made way for him.

The venerable Dr. Earl Bill, of Sandusky City, who is 90 years of age, and who also voted for Washington, voted for Lincoln on Tuesday.

Major George Middleton, of Syracuse, N. Y., now in his 91st years, voted for Lincoln. His first vote was for Washington, and he has voted at every Presidential election since. Soon after Major M. had voted, another Syracuse veteran—Father Waldo, now in his 90th year—deposited his ballot for the Republican candidates. He too had voted at all the Presidential elections, and has been a Republican since the organization of the party. Both the veterans were loudly cheered at the polls.

Deacon Samuel Jones of Amsterdam, N. Y., in the 93d year of his age, went five miles to vote for Lincoln and Hamlin. He had not voted since 1856, when he voted for Fremont and Dayton—Leader.

A USEFUL LINTMENT.—Take of linseed oil and lime water, equal parts of each, and mix them. This liniment is very valuable in burns and scalds; efficacious in preventing inflammation after such accidents.

CHOLERA MORBUS.—Take half a tablespoonful of fresh butter, finely powdered loaf-sugar, fifteen drops of peppermint, moisten with water, take, and in two hours repeat the dose.

Election at Lincoln's Home.

The election at Springfield, Illinois, was quietly conducted, and a special dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune says: Mr. Lincoln has passed most of the day in the Governor's House, receiving numerous visitors, entertaining them with discussions upon various topics, not exclusively political, but sometimes humorously touching upon matters as foreign to the business of the day as splitting hairs.

The city has been enlivened with performances of roving bands of music, discharges of cannon, and other manifestations of popular feeling.

The multitude at the Court House, where the polls are fixed, was very great during the forenoon and the early part of the afternoon; but, toward 3 o'clock it diminished sufficiently to allow tolerable free passage. Mr. Lincoln who had intended to delay voting until five o'clock, was counselled to take advantage of this opportunity. He accordingly, after surveying the Court House, and the crowd surrounding it, from his window, and stopping a moment to read a fragment of good news sent to him from New York by Simon Draper, started out, accompanied by a few of his more immediate associates, and walked leisurely over to deposit his vote. He was not observed by the masses until he reached the Court House steps; but at that moment he was suddenly saluted with the wildest outburst of enthusiasm ever yielded by a popular assembly. All party feelings seemed to be forgotten, and even the distributors of opposition tickets joined in the overwhelming demonstration of greeting. Mr. Lincoln passed through the hall and up the stairs without impediment, but on reaching the Court Room the crowd gathered about him with such excess of zeal that it was with some difficulty that he made his way through. Here, as in the street there was only one sentiment expressed—that of the heartiest and most undivided delight at his appearance. Mr. Lincoln advanced as rapidly as possible to the voting table and handed in his ticket, upon which it is hardly necessary to say, all the names were sound Republicans.

The only alteration he made was the cutting off of his own name from the top, where it had been printed. As he emerged after voting, from the temporary enclosure, the manifestations of enthusiasm were doubled, and Mr. Lincoln removing his hat bowed in acknowledgment. Many persons pushed forward to take his hand and exchange a cordial word with him; the rush was too great for comfortable conversation, so he was soon released, and escorted out with all the popular honors that could be lavished upon him. He at once returned to his room in the State House, after an absence of not more than five minutes altogether, and resumed his quiet intercourse with his visitors, as composedly as if he had not been the object of an overwhelming testimonial of public affection as every man was visited with.

How the Western Reserve Voted.

The following table shows very nearly the majority of the Western Reserve Counties for Lincoln and Hamlin over Douglas and Johnson, and the gain in each over the majority for Supreme Judge in October. The returns are nearly all official:

	Oct.	Nov. Gains.
Medina	1,163	1,329
Summit	1,551	1,837
Mahoning	587	918
Erie	927	1,341
Huron	1,865	1,995
Lorain	2,075	2,351
Cuyahoga	2,868	3,862
Lake	1,668	1,906
Portage	1,010	1,194
Geauga	1,840	2,250
Ashtabula	3,661	4,706
Trumbull	2,137	2,672
	21,362	26,351

A majority 26,351 for the Illinois Rail Splitter over the Illinois Little Giant will do very well for the Western Reserve!

VOTES OF THE SOUTHERN CITIES.

The voting in the principal Southern cities was of a wholesome character. The vote of New Orleans shows that the disunionists can have but little hope of obtaining the control of the Lower Mississippi, without which a Southern Confederacy would be worthless. The following votes are reported in several of these cities:

	Bell.	Doug.	Breck.	Lin.
Baltimore	12619	1562	14850	1082
Alexandria	1008	139	533	16
Petersburgh	970	615	228	0
Norfolk	986	230	438	0
Portsmouth	676	210	376	0
Louisville	2350	54	1179	0
Louisville	3823	2933	850	100
St. Louis	4162	817	701	892
New Orleans	5215	2998	2605	0

THE LINCOLN VOTE IN MARYLAND.—A large number of the friends of Lincoln in Baltimore and other parts of Maryland voted for Bell in order to defeat the candidates of the Secessionists there. The Baltimore Patriot, in noticing the comparatively small vote for Lincoln in that city, said, on the evening of the election, "It must be added, that this, in great part, is due to the fact we stated yesterday—that very many of Mr. Lincoln's friends thought it their duty here in Maryland, to cast their vote for Mr. Bell for two reasons: First, because the vote of Maryland cannot, in any event, be carried for Mr. Lincoln, and is not needed; second, because their support of their own candidate, under the present circumstances, could only have the effect of tending to give the State to that party, which on Thursday evening last broke up their meeting and outraged their rights."